the scorn of Whigs, and, what is worse, the pity of the world. Go, starve, and be forgotten.'

"'Suspect the man,' it continued, referring directly to Washington, 'who would advise to more moderation and longer forbearance. Tell Congress that with it rests the responsibility of the future; that if peace returns nothing but death shall separate you from your arms, and that if the war continues you will retire to some unsettled country to smile in turn and mock when their fear cometh.'

"This was the situation that confronted Washington. These words of discontent and mutinous import were easily caught up by many of the brave but suffering men, the heroic men whom he had borne on his great heart for seven long years. He declared this to be the darkest day of his life; no defeat in all the years of the Revolution had borne so terrible an aspect. He beheld the half-naked, starving Army about to be led into mutiny, and perhaps, all the horrors of a bloody and desperate civil war, whose chief incentives would be rapine and plunder. What was he to do in this great emergency?

"A meeting was called without his knowledge or consent to take action. He appreciated its gravity; he realized the meeting was fraught with the direct consequences to the Army and the country. It might destroy all that had been accomplished in the long struggle. He quickly determined his course. He issued a peremptory order postponing it for four

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HON. JOHN WANAMAKER.

days, and prepared an address that for force of utterance, lofty patriotism, and unselfish devotion to the cause for which they had jointly fought has to me scarcely an equal in the literature of the Revolution. He attended the meeting; it was held on March 15th, 1783. It was the trying moment of his life, as well as a crucial test in the fate of the new and unsettled Government of the Republic. He had for those brave men, as he looked upon them assembled in the Temple, only love, gratitude, and sympathy. He unrolled his manuscript—forgetting for the moment his spectacles, which had become indispensable to him—but, pausing, he took them from his pocket, and before adjusting them remarked, in words full of emotion:

"'These eyes, my friends, have grown dim and these locks white in the service, yet I never doubted the justice of my country.'

"Referring to the manifesto, he said:

"'My God, what can this writer have in view in recommending such measures? Can he be a friend of the country and the army? No! He is plotting the ruin of both. Let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity, as you regard the military or national character of America, to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under any specious pretense, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood-gates

of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood.'

"After urging them to exhibit the same unselfish patriotism, the same devotion to duty that had always characterized them, and await with patience justice from the country they had served so faithfully, he said:

"'By thus determining and acting you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice, and you will give one more distinguishing proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue rising superior to the most complicated sufferings, and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind: "Had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human virtue is capable of attaining."'

"Such an appeal from such a man could not be unavailing. The effect was instant; his inspired words were magical. His address finished, he walked out of the Temple alone, leaving his words of wisdom with them for such unrestrained consideration and action as they might see fit to take. The officers at once adopted resolutions of thanks, reciprocating the affectionate expressions of their Commander-in-Chief and indignantly repudiating the wicked manifesto. Civil war was at that moment averted, and

did not again so seriously confront the country for nearly eighty years.

"This, I repeat, is a day of patriotic memories, and, perhaps, another allusion to the War for Independence may prove of some interest to you. On April 18th, 1783, a little more than a month after the scene just described, Washington issued his order announcing that hostilities had ceased. Let me read it to you:

"'HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, April 18th, 1793.

"'The Commander-in-Chief orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain to be publicly read to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at the New Building, and the proclamation, which will be communicated herewith, to be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army. After which the chaplains with the several brigades will render thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies, particularly for His overruling the wrath of man to His own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.'

"We can well pause, even at this distant day, and offer our thanksgiving to that same power for His mercies to us, and for the singular manner in which He has preserved this Government from then until now against the 'wrath of man to His own glory' and our most glorious advancement.

"Following this order there was a great demonstration of joy among the soldiers, and even the gal-

lant officers, who but a few weeks before had been filled with such great discontent, now alike joined in singing with excited and jubilant air that grand old anthem, 'Independence,' then so popular, but long since forgotten and lost:

"'The States, O Lord, with song and praise,
Shall in Thy strength rejoice;
And, blest with Thy salvation, raise
To heaven their cheerful voice,
And all the continent shall ring,
Down with this earthly king;
No king but God.'

"Interesting as these incidents may be to all who would, by a correct understanding of the past, wisely improve the future, we can review them no further. The past is secure; the present and the future are our fields of opportunity and duty. Those who have gone before did well their part. Shall we be less brave and patriotic in the performance of our duty?

"What a mighty nation has been erected upon the immortal principles of the great Declaration, the signing of which we celebrate to-day! We have increased from thirteen to forty-four States; from 3,000,000 to nearly 70,000,000 people. We have arisen from slavery to freedom; from what some men believed a mere confederacy of States, to be dissolved at pleasure, to a mighty, eternal Union of indivisible, indestructible States; from an agricultural community to the foremost Nation of the world in all the arts and sciences, in manufactures, in agri-

culture, and in mining. Liberty, labor, and love have accomplished it all. Labor has been dignified and has vindicated the truth that the best citizen of any community is its most useful citizen. All men have equal rights guaranteed by our Constitution and laws, and that equality must be forever preserved and strengthened and everywhere recognized. We are all Americans, we are all sovereigns, equal in the ballot, and that citizen is the best who does his best; who follows the light as God gives him to see the light; who concedes to all the races of mankind what he claims for himself; who rigidly respects the rights of others; who is ever willing and ready to assist others; who has the best heart, the best character, the greatest charity and sympathy, and who withholds from none of his fellow-men the respect, privileges, and protection he claims for himself. This is the citizenship that is the need of every age and to which we must educate ourselves and those who are to come after us. This is the citizenship that is the hope of the Republic, its security and permanency, which is the hope of mankind, our own best hope; a citizenship that is faithful to home and family, devotedly loyal to country, that encourages the truest and broadest national spirit, the most thorough and genuine Americanism, that is ever moving onward and upward toward the highest ideals of modern civilization; a citizenship that respects law and constituted authority, that loyally upholds, guards, and supports the Govern-

ment of which it is a part, in whose administration it has a voice, and that rests upon the free choice and consent of a majority of the people. These were the characteristics which possessed the souls of the men who landed in the 'Mayflower,' who resisted British oppression, who promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence. These are the elements of character which gave us a Patrick Henry, a Franklin, a Washington, a Jefferson, an Adams, a Jackson, a Grant, and which produced a Lincoln, whose name has enriched history, and whose great Emancipation Proclamation has blessed mankind and glorified God.

"It was this character of citizenship, and the aim to secure it, that animated the men who fought all the battles of the Republic from the Revolution to the great Civil War; that struck slavery from the Constitution of the United States, that obliterated caste and bondage and made freedom universal in the Republic. The greatest battle which the Nation has fought has been to secure to labor the right to do with its skill, energy, and industry what it chooses, through lawful pursuits and by peaceable means, ever obedient to law and order, and respectful of the rights of all; that has given labor the unquestioned right to use what it earns in its own way in the elevation of home and family; that has taught labor to give conscience its full sway, and that has inspired labor to improve wisely every opportunity which makes possible the realization of the

highest hopes and best aspirations of the human race.

"Peace, order, and good will among the people, with patriotism in their hearts; truth, honor, and justice in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Government, municipal, State, and National; all yielding respect and obedience to law, all equal before the law, and all alike amenable to law—such are the conditions that will make our Government too strong ever to be broken by internal dissensions and too powerful ever to be overturned by any enemy from without. Then will the Government of the people, under the smiles of heaven, bless, prosper, and exalt the people who sustain and support it!

"In America no one is born to power; none assured of station or command except by his own worth or usefulness. But to any post of honor all who choose may aspire, and history has proved that the humblest in youth are frequently the most honored and powerful in the maturity of strength and age. It has long been demonstrated that the philosophy of Jefferson is true, and that this, the land of the free and self-governed, is the strongest as well as the best Government in the world. We accept no governmental standards but our own; we will have no flag but the glorious old Stars and Stripes.

"Workingmen of Chicago, let me abjure you to be faithful to the acts, traditions, and teachings of the fathers. Make their standard of patriotism and

duty your own. Be faithful to their glorious example. Whatever the difficulties of the present, or problems of the future, meet them in the same spirit of unflinching loyalty to country, the same devotion and love for home and family, the same acknowledgment of dependence upon God that has always characterized those grand men. Therein rests your greatest prosperity and happiness and the surest attainment of your best and dearest ambitions. Have confidence in the strength of our free institutions and faith in the justice of your fellow-citizens, for as Lincoln often said 'there is no other hope in the world equal to it.'

"In conclusion, let me offer the advice and exhortation of one who spoke on an occasion somewhat similar to this in the Centennial year 1876 in the city of Boston, the venerable Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, in his masterly Fourth of July oration and one of his last great public addresses. He had lived through nearly the whole period of our National existence and had been an active participant in public affairs and a close student of our history and people for many years. With this training and all the wisdom of experience and age, he profoundly observed:

"'If I could hope without presumption that any humble counsels of mine on this hallowed anniversary would be remembered beyond the hour of their utterance and reach the ears of my countrymen in future days, I could not omit certainly to reiterate

the solemn obligations which rest on every citizen of this Republic to cherish and enforce the great principles of our Colonial and Revolutionary fathers —the principles of liberty and law, one and inseparable—the principles of the Constitution and the Union. I could not omit to urge every man to remember that self-government politically can only be successful if it be accompanied by self-government personally; that there must be government somewhere; and that if the people are indeed to be sovereigns they must exercise their sovereignty over themselves individually as well as over themselves in the aggregate—regulating their own lives, resisting their own temptations, subduing their own passions and voluntarily imposing upon themselves some measure of that restraint and discipline which, under other systems, is supplied from the armories of arbitary power—the discipline of virtue, in the place of the discipline of slavery. I could not omit to caution them against the corrupting influences of intemperance, extravagance, and luxury; I could not omit to call upon them to foster and further the cause of universal education; to give a liberal support to our schools and colleges; to promote the advancement of science and art in all their multiplied divisions and relations, and to encourage and sustain all those noble institutions of charity which in our own land, above all others, have given the crowning grace and glory to modern civilization.'

"It would to me be an honor beyond any other to

have been the author of these sublime sentiments. I can and do adopt them, and beg you to heed, cherish, and teach them, as a rule of action to yourselves and to your children. American citizenship thus molded will perpetuate freedom, exalt the freeman, and distinguish the Republic beyond its past glorious achievements."

CHAPTER XVI.

MRS. McKINLEY AT HOME.

The great Protectionist's Wife—Strong despite physical weakness—Shares all her husband's burdens—"Ever happy when surrounded by friends, children, and roses."

[SKETCH BY MISS H. D. HALLMARK.]

"I AM very glad to meet you," she said, as I neared her chair.

A tone is the index which gives you the page where a character is written. The moment the sentence was finished I knew Mrs. William McKinley belonged to the sincerely gracious type of women.

It only needed her face and outstretched hand to verify the classification.

Governor McKinley had brought me in to meet his wife through a group of politicians and friends who were sitting on the terrace and wide veranda at his house at Canton, O. As we walked through the shadowy, spacious hall toward the sitting-room the laughter and hum of feminine voices reached me.

"I will not disturb Mrs. McKinley if she is entertaining callers, Governor," I said.